

# AFET SOSYOLOJİSİ

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ACİL DURUM VE YÖNETİMİ AFET PROGRAMI

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## 14. Afet sosyolojisi

“What is known about emergent phenomena prior to  
and after disaster events?”

“What new topics and theories have been discussed or developed most recently?”

“What concerns have been raised about the way some practitioners approach post-disaster activities?”

“Research likewise confirms an opposite portrait of what actually happens in times of disaster. Instead of reacting in an anti-social manner, individuals and groups typically become more cohesive and unified during situations of collective stress. In fact:

... prosocial . . . behavior is a dominant characteristic [of people in ] the emergency time of disaster (Quarantelli, 1986, p. 5).”

“Disaster “victims” are also more immune to the “disaster syndrome”, more innovative in resolving their problems and more resilient in the wake of severe challenges than they are given credit for. For instance, affected persons, organizations and communities are the first to help themselves after disaster impact (Wenger *et al.*, 1987; Stephens, 1997). Thus:

... if disasters unleash anything it is not the criminal in us, but the altruistic (Quarantelli, 1986, p. 5).”

“Recent literature has also expanded the debate about emergent phenomena. Among the topics discussed are:

- the further clarification of emergent groups;
- the development of additional categories of emergent phenomena;
- the exploration of the nature of emergence in different phases and types of disaster;
- an assessment of the impact that culture, religion, gender, and ethnicity/racial groups may have on emergence;
- a comparison of emergence in other countries; and
- the introduction of structural theory.”



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“Recent The evaluation of emergence in different phases or types of disasters has also been present (although still somewhat sparse) in scholarship over the past decade and a half. In regards to the timeline of disasters, Stallings and Quarantelli (1985) conducted an impressive review of the literature on emergence both before, during and after impact. Their findings indicate that emergence among citizens occurs at different times based on various unique situations:

- to prevent the development of flood plains;
- to mitigate the landslide potential;
- to oppose the location of a hazardous materials dump site;
- to close down a nuclear power plant;
- to promote the establishment of an early warning system;
- to plan for hurricane evacuation;
- to train neighbors to respond to earthquakes;
- to obtain disaster assistance for rebuilding; and
- to oppose housing policies during reconstruction, etc. (Stallings and Quarantelli, 1985).”